

# Internal Report:

## Results of U of S Faculty Survey on Scholarly Communications Behaviours & Needs

Submitted to: Dean V. Williamson & Associate Dean M. Britto

Prepared by: D. Dawson

Date: 18 July 2014

The intention of this report is to communicate to University Library administration, and interested library employees, the results of a survey of all U of S faculty carried out in November 2012. The report mainly consists of edited raw data; I have removed comments that may have identified respondents and comments that were inappropriate or off-topic. It is my hope that the library may benefit from the rich data collected on faculty behaviours and awareness surrounding scholarly communications (SC) topics such as open access (OA) publishing and archiving, and their evident and expressed needs for support in this area.

I have so far communicated selected results of this research project in a paper (currently under review), a conference poster, and a conference presentation (poster and slides available in the eCommons: <http://ecommons.usask.ca/handle/10388/310>).

### ***Objectives and methods:***

- This exploratory research sought to broadly understand the publishing behaviours and attitudes of faculty, across all disciplines, at the U of S in response to the growing significance of open access publishing and archiving. The objective for seeking this understanding was to discover the current and emerging needs of U of S researchers in order to determine if scholarly communications services are in demand here and, if so, to provide an evidence-based foundation for the potential future development of such a program of services at the University Library, U of S.
- An email invitation to participate was sent to all faculty members, in all disciplines, at the U of S. Access could not be obtained to a pre-existing email distribution list for all faculty, so instead an email list was manually constructed in Excel by visiting departmental webpages. The email list was imported into the survey software which then generated personalized invitations for each faculty member. In total, 1327 invitations were sent. The survey remained open for the month of November 2012; two reminder emails were sent. The survey was anonymous. Of the 1327 survey invitations that were sent out, 338 responses were received of which 291 were complete. This is an

overall response rate of 21.9%. No incentives were offered for participation, so the survey was kept brief in order to encourage participants to complete it once started.

- Basic descriptive statistics were calculated from the survey data. MANOVA analyses were carried out in SPSS to ascertain if there were differences in survey responses based on any demographic criteria. It was determined that, for the most part, there were not enough responses in each demographic area to make any clear conclusions between groups of respondents.

### ***Main results and conclusions:***

- The results of this study clearly show that faculty at the U of S are in considerable need of scholarly communications services.
- Results suggest that faculty already have a high level of support for the OA movement, and considerable awareness of it. However, there remains lack of knowledge regarding their rights as authors, a low familiarity with tools available to support them in their scholarly communications activities, and substantial resistance to paying the article processing charges (APCs) of some open access journals.
- Survey respondents also provided a considerable number of comments – perhaps an indication of their engagement with these issues and desire for a forum in which to discuss them. However, many of the comments also expose the usual myths and misinformation surrounding this topic: e.g. OA journals are not peer reviewed, transfer of copyright prohibits posting copies of articles in repositories, all gold OA journals charge authors exorbitant fees, etc.
- It is likely that this survey experienced non-response bias: those individuals with prior interest and knowledge of OA were possibly more inclined to participate than those without. It is reasonable to speculate that those who chose not to respond to this survey likely have less interest in, and support of, OA. Hence, the scholarly communications needs of this larger group of non-respondents are conceivably even greater.

### ***Recommendations:***

- ***Implement an IR available for all U of S researchers to deposit in.*** This was the highest ranked of the four major library initiatives posed to the participants in this survey, and if faculty are increasingly successful in Tri-Agency competitions in the future the U of S will need to offer services to support compliance with the imminent OA Policy requirements.
- ***Develop authors' rights support services.*** A clear outcome of this study is that there is almost no awareness or action on the part of faculty when negotiating with publishers

to retain some of their rights as authors. Librarians, perhaps in collaboration with the university's Copyright Office, could support faculty in this area.

- ***Expand initiatives to support authors in paying APCs.*** Another clear conclusion of this study is that, even among this group of OA supporting faculty, there is strong resistance to paying APCs for gold OA journals from their grant funds. The University Library could investigate options to supplement the Publications Fund managed by Research Services.
- ***Invest in an ongoing program of OA educational and awareness-raising initiatives.*** Results of this study show that responding faculty have a high level of support and awareness of OA but may lack some detailed knowledge such as the tools available and practical steps to take in making their publications OA. This need is likely even greater among the larger group of non-respondents on campus. Faculty indicated in this survey that online guides, discipline-specific seminars, and occasional newsletters are their preferred means to learn and stay up-to-date on SC issues – these are relatively low-cost initiatives which the library could implement almost immediately.

## Raw Data from Survey

### Part A:

### Current Research & Publishing Activities/Behaviours

**In the last ten years how have you disseminated the results of your research/artistic work? Please estimate the number of items in each category.**



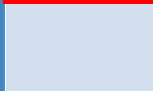
	None	1-10 items	10 + items	Total Responses
Published a peer-reviewed journal article	8 (2.6%)	140 (46.4%)	154 (51.0%)	302
Published a book	145 (63.0%)	79 (34.3%)	6 (2.6%)	230
Contributed a chapter to an edited book	77 (29.7%)	164 (63.3%)	18 (6.9%)	259
Published a paper in a conference proceedings	45 (16.9%)	144 (53.9%)	78 (29.2%)	267
Given a conference presentation or poster	2 (0.7%)	116 (39.7%)	174 (59.6%)	292
Displayed work in an exhibition, or installation	183 (81.3%)	36 (16.0%)	6 (2.7%)	225

### **Other (please specify):**

#	Response
1.	Posted on SSRN
2.	published research reports on public website
3.	Presentations to community groups (e.g. not-for-profit organizations) and participated in CIHR Cafe Scientifique
4.	Present a daily radio release and a weekly column
5.	FDA white papers; contributions to practice guidelines; technical documents related to field of research
6.	developed open access online course material
7.	Two or three not peer-reviewed articles on blogs.
8.	published a chapter in a monograph published two reports of research for a local organization

9.	Government reports (1-10)
10.	Invited Lecture
11.	Review articles = 4
12.	published working papers and reports for government and NGO agencies
13.	2 items in published Encyclopedias
14.	2 scholarly editions of literary texts
15.	Published online in a non peer reviewed website.
16.	I publish a lot of original articles on my two blogs, 20 per year on one 25 in three years on the other
17.	I have completed 2-3 book reviews

### How do you usually handle the copyright terms in your publishing contracts?



Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I may or may not examine the copyright terms of the contract – I just sign it as is		38.3%	116
I examine the copyright terms of the contract and usually sign it as is		60.4%	183
I modify the copyright terms of the contract before signing		1.3%	4
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>303</b>

### Comments:




#	Response
1.	There is no option to modify.
2.	Can I modify ?
3.	What choice do we have? If we want our work published then we must agree.
4.	I pay as little attention to them as possible.
5.	I received permission to reproduce journal articles in my PhD dissertation.
6.	I did not know that I could modify the copyright terms. However it is due to copyright issues that I have held off sending articles for publication to peer reviewed journals. I would rather my research be used and that would involve publishing it for others (other than university faculty and students) to access it easily. I have not yet found the appropriate place for this.

7.	Terms are generally not negotiable in my experience.
8.	I didn't know that I can modify copyright terms.
9.	I've only had one paper with a copyright contract and that is what I did. If I had found a reason to modify it, I would have.
10.	There is not always a statement to sign.
11.	There is only one peer reviewed article and the copyright terms were acceptable. It was in an open access journal.




**In what ways have you modified the terms in your contracts with publishers?**  
**Check all that apply.**

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I have replaced the publisher's terms with my own		75.0%	3
I have attached an addendum (such as the SPARC Author Addendum)		25.0%	1
Other (please specify):		0.0%	0
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>4</b>

**Do you produce a large amount of data in digital format\* in your research/artistic work? *\*for example: analyses, measurements, counts, images, music, film, etc***

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		44.4%	136
No		36.6%	112
Sometimes		19.0%	58
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>306</b>

### Do you have concerns about storing and managing this data and/or providing access to this data to other researchers/creators?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		24.9%	48
No		47.7%	92
Sometimes		27.5%	53
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>193</b>

### Comments:

#	Response
1.	Was difficult to find a way to share data across colleges, and even more difficult across provinces.
2.	University is behind on this
3.	Often ethics considerations preclude sharing.
4.	This is a HUGE concern on campus. I desperately need a permanent hosting solution that guarantee the preservation of my data, which is designed for broad, open access dissemination for scholarly use.
5.	Usually my data is just stored on my computer, with a backup at an off campus location. I use Dropbox when I need to make data available to other researchers.
6.	I have the technical capacity to distribute myself, but ethics often prevent me from doing so anyway.
7.	All of the data is backed up on computers and on DVDs. It can be accessed for at least the next 10 years, but no one knows for sure over the long term.
8.	Do I want to share this data with others - yes. Am I concerned about doing that - no.
9.	We have developed our own database that is publicly available through a web portal.
10.	I and my collaborators have had to challenge some colleagues regarding authorship when they have accessed large data sets that we have produced but that they wish to incorporate into their research projects.
11.	Depends on how long. For a storage/access period of 10 years or so, no problem.

12.	Some data I collect has venues for storing in online databases (e.g. LTER network, tree ring databank), but others do not.
13.	Did participate in a large study in the 1990s where data are available to all other researchers from a web site, and the data are being used still.
14.	I've even set up my own server to share data. But this is not a feasible long term solution.
15.	I would like to share more public data with colleagues, students and the public, for free and without restrictions.
16.	I have little concern storing and managing the data. I am hesitant to provide any data to other researchers, but have done so under careful circumstances (e.g., fully deidentified, understand the purpose and nature of analyses, providing only data that is necessary to carry out the study objectives)
17.	I study coat color in dogs and filing and storage is a problem for me but I do not have permission under Animal Care to disseminate this to others. I never asked for this and I doubt Animal Care would allow such blanket dissemination anyway.
18.	Afraid of my computer crashed and try to protect data
19.	I feel pretty confident about the storing and the management, although I have mixed feelings about the sharing. This is mostly because I'm not all that confident about the quality of the data at this stage of my research life.
20.	Need to document procedures in a more permanent and accessible manner
21.	I am so concerned that I have purchased private backup and storage.
22.	Although, I create and use a large amount of data, it is not data that would ever be published. What is published is information obtained from that data.
23.	Research assistants who change frequently. Sometimes difficult to access data from one research assistant to another.



## Part B:

### Open Access Behaviours, Awareness, and Attitudes

Open Access definition:

Open-access (OA) literature is digital, online, free of charge, and free of most copyright and licensing restrictions. What makes it possible is the internet and the consent of the author or copyright-holder.

There are two primary vehicles for delivering OA for scholarly works: OA journals (or books), and OA archives or repositories.

- **OA journals** perform peer review and then make the approved contents freely available to the world.
- **OA archives or repositories** do not perform peer review, but simply make their contents freely available to the world.

(Based on Peter Suber's "A Very Brief Introduction to Open Access"  
<http://www.earlham.edu/~peters/fos/brief.htm>)

#### Please rate your level of understanding of "open access."

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I understand it well		32.7%	99
I have some knowledge of it		58.1%	176
I have heard of it but I am not sure what it is		7.9%	24
I was not aware of it		1.3%	4
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>303</b>

#### Comments:

#	Response
1.	Note that OA literature may be free to the user, but there is often a cost to the author. Someone has to make money.
2.	Contrary to above descriptions, it usually involves the author paying a large amount up front. There is nothing free about placing a manuscript in open access.

3.	The comment above regarding peer review is true in some instances but false in many others. Open access journals are not yet at a point where submitted articles undergo rigorous peer review, which makes most articles published in this way suspect.
4.	Most OA-only journals not highest impact so these journals tend to be my second choice for publishing
5.	I study IPRs
6.	a benefit to me of this survey!
7.	You neglected websites! [url removed for privacy] I get hundreds of public hits on this.
8.	I get these emails and in many cases the journals charge extortionate rates for the article to be published. In my case mostly peer reviewed but still this seems suspicious to me.
9.	Have published in and reviewed for open access journals.






## "Philosophy" of Open Access

The Budapest Open Access Initiative (paragraph 1):

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.

(<http://www.soros.org/openaccess/read>)

### How would you characterize your support for the philosophy of open access as outlined in the paragraph above?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Strongly support		54.5%	162
Somewhat support		38.7%	115
Somewhat oppose		4.7%	14
Strongly oppose		0.3%	1
Don't know		1.7%	5
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>297</b>




### Comments:

#	Response
1.	OA may include peer review, but more often than not in this Brave New World it is less rigorously reviewed or simply made available without filtration. Thus, the internet is littered with the good and the bad. Will this spur innovation, or not?
2.	I will not pay personally (from my research funding) for a 'public good'. I think open access is a good idea, however, the cost is onerous and avoidable. So I avoid it. Interested people can either contact me directly, access through certain other venues, or wait six months.
3.	In practice it is free to user but not to the authors. The cost comes out of research grants or out of pocket.
4.	I believe many open access journals are springing up everyday and quality will eventually be compromised
5.	It is hard to comment on this statement without details on how the peer review system would work for such publications.
6.	Most OA journals I know require high payment
7.	The sentiment is good, but this will change the pay structure. Money that used to flow to university libraries to maintain periodicals will now have to flow to researchers to pay publication fees.
8.	The paragraph does not mention the essential issue of the sources of funding to cover the publication fee, and so it gives only a fragmentary description of the phenomenon.





9.	Peer review is not particularly well done. Hence, the availability of information on the net requires a degree of scepticism. Nonetheless, I completely endorse the idea of making knowledge available to all and it should not come with a price tag.
10.	All of the open access I have seen in my discipline appears to be little more than a way for academics to pay to get their work published. The quality of the work is so poor as to be actually harmful to the development of the discipline and the dissemination of knowledge freely.
11.	As a researcher, I have never got paid for my publications. I make a living as a professor. I am aware of the fact, however, maintaining a journal, in print or online, requires resources. That system, whatever it is will need funding, either by selling the journal readership fee (online or hard copy subscription) or be sponsored by advertising or other corporate donations. Now that I am thinking about it, all "free" services I have received are of poor quality. That concerns me.
12.	There needs to be room for conventional paper-publishing, and that requires money for publishers. OA is a very attractive option for scholars but NOT at the complete expense of old-style publishing projects.
13.	I think we have to be mindful that our work as scholars is cited appropriately in whatever context this information is employed.
14.	Open Access is a good idea. Access to the means of production for open access remains a challenge.
15.	Support in principle - but in practice there is much to lose by publishing only in OA vehicles, since the quality of the journals in which one publishes is an important factor in peer review (grants etc.).
16.	Especially worthwhile for research scholars who are living in developing countries because it enhances access to publications and advancement in knowledge translation.
17.	While I strongly support this, I also recognize that the academic establishment will oppose it because it is something new and because of the establishment's obsession about evaluating ratings of research in order to evaluate researchers.
18.	For most of what we do, a common man or woman will not understand what it is even if they tried hard. So, except for our colleagues working elsewhere, the open access of our data is of little use or interest.
19.	My support is conditional on the 'peer-reviewed' aspect. Peer review is necessary so that the online journals are not clogged with junk.
20.	The problem I see is that the peer-review process is under threat. Many of the fly-by-night open-access journals are poorly controlled by the editor and essentially non-reviewed.
21.	Some of the online journals have very poor rankings still, especially the plethora emerging from India. An academic still has to worry about citations, etc.
22.	Someone always pays! Typically, either the library pays for access or the author pays for publication. Current funding does not provide for more than nominal charges for publication.
23.	With so many publishing outlets the criteria of publications may erode and the quality of publications may go down.

24.	While nice in theory this is pie in the sky thinking. Many more traditional peer reviewed journal articles are still available in a timely fashion or for those reviewing articles on a regular basis. We are inundated with information these days - most don't take the time to properly vet the source and read it so how does more access help? Also 50% of what is on the internet is garbage and it is just getting harder and harder to sort through it!!
25.	How will journals be subsidized under this scheme?
26.	It may not have much affect on university researchers or large organizations which have generally good access to literature; however, small organizations and general public access is much more prohibitive when accessing the scientific literature.
27.	Unless research results undergo "peer review" there may be little value in its distribution. Perhaps I've misunderstood - are you meaning open, unrestricted distribution? Above paragraph is verbose & fuzzy!
28.	I am paid to do my job, which involves publishing my research. No one should have to pay for access to my research. That is paying twice.

**Are you aware of “hybrid journals”?\* \*traditional journals that offer an option to authors to make their individual articles open access for a fee**

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
I am aware of this option		52.2%	155
I am somewhat aware of this option		18.9%	56
I was not aware of this option		29.0%	86
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>297</b>

**Have you ever made any of your publications or artistic works available on an open access basis? Check all that apply.**

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes, through self-archiving (in an online repository or personal website)		24.7%	74
Yes, through publishing in an OA journal or book		42.8%	128
Yes, through a hybrid journal		15.4%	46
Yes, but I'm not sure how		9.0%	27

No (Please comment below on any particular reasons you may have for not making your publications available on an open access basis)

	35.1%	105
<b>Total Responses</b>		<b>299</b>

## Comments:

#	Response
1.	see previous comment
2.	I publish in traditional journals in which I will have to pay in order to make my article available on an open access basis. I do not see the need to add that extra cost to the already high cost of doing research. I am not inclined to publishing in the exclusively open access journals since they are not as reputable as the traditional journals.
3.	Fees for open access are prohibitive.
4.	Funding not available to cover the fee
5.	Cash - paying seems like making it even more of a racket
6.	I have consistently archived the preprint versions of my papers on the arXiv <a href="http://arxiv.org">http://arxiv.org</a> - the versions are usually updated to be fairly close to the published version, with differences usually confined to minor edits at the proof-copies stage or particular comments/excisions requested by referees.
7.	Cost is prohibitive.
8.	I can't afford to pay the fees demanded by hybrid journals in my area
9.	Free dissemination through a website is my publishing plan for my current research.
10.	OA are not good venues
11.	Haven't felt my work fit
12.	As I said before, OA journals tend to be lower impact - somewhat second class Journals. So not first choice.
13.	I have not had the funds to devote to it.
14.	Open access journals generally have a poor impact factor and sometimes charge for publication. Both are not for me.
15.	Archiving raises the potential for one's work to be plagiarized before it is published in a peer review journal. Also, a submission to an archive may be too cumbersome.
16.	In my field, "open access" usually means "poor quality" both in research and teaching materials.
17.	I'm just starting out and have been co-author to this point. With publications from my dissertation, I plan on publishing in two traditional formatted journals (Clinical Nurse Specialist and AdvJNurs) and one on-line open access (if they'll take me), the big issue that I have with the

	open access one, is that it will cost me approximately \$1,000 and I'm not really sure what this fee is all about. Seems like I'm paying them to publish, which doesn't see right.
18.	usually a prohibitively expensive 'fee'.
19.	The journals in my field are not yet open access and the copyright agreements do not allow for secondary distribution.
20.	These open access journals in my field are not indexed on the mainstream abstracts and as such will not get my information out. Similarly, I believe that the quality of the review process is not as stringent as it should be.
21.	Well, there is the whole issue about (a) my peers recognizing the work as valid and (b) my getting rewarded for the work. Open access is not recognized as being quality academic work and I AGREE. To my mind academic work needs peer review. I don't see the peer review process working well with open access.
22.	The fees associated with making an article open access in my field are substantial - \$3000 or more. I have not explored self-archiving based on copyright concerns and the effort to maintain the archive myself.
23.	Open Access Journals in my area are not high impact
24.	The copyright agreements I have signed usually prohibit making my publication available on an open access basis.
25.	Usually a cost associated with doing so. Journals I publish in do not offer
26.	I have not done this because of the cost involved with publishing on OA journals.
27.	Cost
28.	I tend to avoid open access journals because many do not have a good reputation.
29.	I am just not aware of the options. I hope to have some scholarly work published on MedEdPortal, an open access platform, but I haven't had time to submit it yet.
30.	I have been comfortable with a few older journals that are highly respected. When I needed to use parts of copy righted articles for teaching and to put into a manual and asked permission, I was surprised by two journals that allowed no charge access - it seemed they are already relaxing their access; the third, a Canadian professional journal, shocked me by asking for large sums of money to use my own tables published in their journal.
31.	Too expensive
32.	not enough time to really research the issue and know that this is what I want to do little time to consult with others in my area of expertise.
33.	I am doubtful of the quality of review and concerned about low standards for publication in OA journals
34.	The primary barrier to my publishing in an OA journal is related to cost. Many OA publications charge fees that would comprise a significant portion of a research grant.

35.	I have published only a few articles to date and have not had the opportunity to publish in an open access journal.
36.	Quality of OA journals is variable (and often unmeasured).
37.	I opted to publish my dissertation via open access (proquest)
38.	Not aware that the option was available
39.	I published in journals that are not open access.
40.	See earlier comment on making data available to all interested researchers on a web site
41.	I don't think it is reasonable to ask authors to pay for publishing their work. It also could create somewhat of an impression (not always correct though) that as long as you pay you could publish any work regardless of its quality.
42.	I would be unwilling to pay a fee or have others pay a fee to one of those multi-national publishing corps, where I do the research and writing (at a cost to the tax payers of Canada) and a few peers review the papers (their salaries also paid by tax payers) and then the journal makes all the money. There is something wrong with this picture. On-line in open-access is the way to go.
43.	All the open access journals in chemistry require hugely excessive fees and have extremely poor reputations.
44.	I have no money
45.	I don't have the funds to pay the OA fees.
46.	Most of my papers go into journals and books published by learned societies, which I consider to still be vital even in these electronic days. They need the financial support provided by subscriptions and sales of articles to non-subscribers.
47.	I don't know the access level of the journals I have published in.
48.	Due to concerns about the quality of journals and the level of peer review process
49.	In my field in mechanical engineering, there are no reputable international open-access journals. Some exist, but the editorial boards don't contain recognized leaders in the field. More important than access is the quality of the journal itself, which is defined by the editorial board. The more prominent the editors, the better reviewers they will be able to attract, and the better quality the articles that make it into print. You also have to look at who is publishing in these open-access journals. In my field within mechanical engineering, the quality of the papers published in the open-access journals is poor, the quality of the reviewing is poor, and I don't see reputable research groups using these venues.
50.	Too costly!!!
51.	Many grant review agencies still consider such outlets as second rate.
52.	I prefer to publish in a standard way
53.	There is usually an extra cost to make the article freely available and I don't know whether it would be worth it.



54.	Too expensive.
55.	Not aware of when made most of my publications.
56.	Try to stick with journals where I don't have to pay fees to publish. Once grant funding runs out, it is difficult to come up with the associated fees. Further, open access journals in my area are relatively newer and not as well respected.
57.	Wasn't given the option.
58.	I did not know about it
59.	They wanted a large amount of money to make the articles OA
60.	Most open access options have prohibitive page charges. I REFUSE to pay 500 to 2000 dollars for the "privilege" of publishing my research (typically, in open access outlets that have low [or non-existent] impact factors).
61.	For hybrid journals, I would have to pay a fee to make it OA. I don't have these additional funds to do this.
62.	Didn't know whether I was allowed to under the terms of the publishing contract and in any event didn't know how to go about making it available.
63.	Have not understood what this meant.
64.	usually there are monetary costs for the author
65.	I have not informed myself yet what I can do to make this possible. I.e. do I need to negotiate this with the journals or book editors with whom I am publishing, etc.
66.	I will be organizing my personal web space to make my published articles available directly.
67.	Didn't know option was available.
68.	The journals in which I have published recently did not offer this option
69.	Didn't know about it
70.	Far too expensive for ever diminishing research grants.
71.	I select the journals I would like to publish in, according to impact factor not access.
72.	Not sure how this would pan out in yearly merit reviews of cv.
73.	Never felt the need since my target audience would all have access to the journals I publish in.
74.	The usual journals seem to be associated with academic credit, not yet available for open access journals
75.	I have not published in such a journal.
76.	at least not yet
77.	Am still unsure about quality controle
78.	Have not been asked to.

79.	I think the journals in which I have published make my work available for free. I believe my book is also available free through Google books. I am, however, less than totally informed about these matters!
80.	Lack of awareness but not by conscious decision. In future I shall be looking to make access open.
81.	all have been in journals or published texts sold by publishing companies or national and international sport agencies

### To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know	Total Responses
Results of publicly-funded research should be made available for all to read without barriers	173 (58.4%)	100 (33.8%)	15 (5.1%)	3 (1.0%)	5 (1.7%)	296
Open access leads to the publication of poor quality research	12 (4.1%)	54 (18.2%)	121 (40.9%)	70 (23.6%)	39 (13.2%)	296
Open access will increase the citations to, and impact of, my publications	38 (12.8%)	138 (46.6%)	34 (11.5%)	14 (4.7%)	72 (24.3%)	296
Researchers should retain the copyright to their published works	73 (24.7%)	154 (52.0%)	30 (10.1%)	3 (1.0%)	36 (12.2%)	296
Open access publications are not properly peer-reviewed	12 (4.1%)	49 (16.6%)	111 (37.5%)	51 (17.2%)	73 (24.7%)	296
I do not have the time/interest/expertise to negotiate the copyright terms in my publishing contracts	63 (21.4%)	169 (57.3%)	39 (13.2%)	7 (2.4%)	17 (5.8%)	295
I do not want to spend my grant funds on publishing fees	105 (35.5%)	138 (46.6%)	35 (11.8%)	2 (0.7%)	16 (5.4%)	296
I have trouble telling the scam publishers apart from the legitimate open access publishers	43 (14.5%)	99 (33.4%)	86 (29.1%)	27 (9.1%)	41 (13.9%)	296

My current tenure and promotion standards discourage me from making my publications open access




20 (6.7%)	48 (16.2%)	112 (37.7%)	45 (15.2%)	72 (24.2%)	297
--------------	---------------	----------------	---------------	---------------	-----

## Comments:






#	Response
1.	Most peer reviewed journals in my discipline are not open access
2.	Many O/A journals knot have impact factors. This if often used in tenure and promotion
3.	My journal follows a mixed policy of restricting access to our published journal for a year after publication. We'd give this up, but we need the income from library subscriptions.
4.	Peer judgement (with which I sometimes agree) also discourages me from publishing in *most* of the *currently available* open access journals
5.	I am not sure how others (my peers) view OA journals.
6.	Open access requires rigorous peer review. Without rigorous peer review, the product is just noise. Only journals which have strong reputations for quality should be taken seriously with regard to producing a quality product.
7.	While there are exceptions, I think that few top researchers publish open access.
8.	The point is there are good and bad OAs out there, so it is not possible to make general statements.
9.	With regards to peer review, whether you deal with an open access journal or a traditional one I do not believe the peer review is an effective process. I believe researchers are simply overworked with regard to peer review and many do not have time to do a good job.
10.	I agree that research is best represented by open access, however, I disagree with individual researchers/authors needing to pay fees for this. Fees should be paid by the University.
11.	What does "publicly funded research" mean. I am member of the Edwards School of Business and our finances are structured such that the School is run on tuition revenue and donations. We get nothing from the Derosiers formula except for indirect benefits such as toilet paper and lights and heating. Is tuition revenue and donation revenue "public"? Also, what if I work more than 40 hours per week - which I do. Is everything I do on my "own time" covered by my salary. I don't think so!
12.	In response to the last question. Given the choice to spend 2000\$ or more per paper on open access vs. on something like grad student salaries that will lead to more papers. I cannot forgo the resources that would pay for more hands or more lab supplies. Those lead to more papers which is the key criteria for tenure
13.	I dont think our tenure/promotion standards make explicit reference to OA.

14.	It's within the academic community to set the criteria of tenure and promotions. The academic community should be exhorted and even pressured to open their minds and not live with their 19th century attitudes to life, research and collegial processes.
15.	As a Humanities researcher I usually have no grant funds to spend on publication fees. Discussions of open access publishing typically ignore the situation of researchers whose only public funding is their salary (or of independent/underemployed scholars who must publish to secure academic appointments). These situations are not aberrations--they are the norm in the humanities.
16.	Actually, I am retired and a professor emeritus
17.	There is at least one person in our department who talks confidently, knowledgeably and rudely about "self-publication" and quality peer reviewed journals. I dismiss what this person has to say, but others consider her opinion ... somewhat.
18.	As long as open access journals established a high impact factor there is no reason not to publish there.
19.	ONLY some online journals are poor.
20.	Several questions not amenable to such simple answers. Best answer is often "it depends"
21.	I can only speak for my area of expertise (Chemistry)
22.	Plos Journals have high impact factors. BMJ now has a new open access journal - BMJ open. CMAJ now has an open access journal CMAJ Open.
23.	Do I want to actually "publish" my work in open access journals in the first place - well, no, not really - until there is some indication that the journal and peer review process of these open access or open source outlets are at all rigorous
24.	1. there should be "no opinion" option as well as "I don't know" 2. I only publish in journals that do not charge for publication anyway.
25.	For some of these questions, I wanted to answer "True, but it shouldn't have to be that way."

**Are you aware of a subject repository\* in your discipline? *\*an online archive available for researchers/creators in your discipline to post copies of their works***

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		33.4%	98
No		53.6%	157
Not sure		13.0%	38
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>293</b>

Many universities are now implementing open access mandates requiring researchers to deposit copies of their publications in open online repositories. If the U of S established an institutional repository, how strongly would you support a similar mandate here?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Strongly support		29.9%	87
Somewhat support		38.1%	111
Somewhat oppose		7.9%	23
Strongly oppose		8.9%	26
Don't know		15.1%	44
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>291</b>

### Comments:

#	Response
1.	I would support establishing, but oppose mandating.
2.	I support the idea, but to REQUIRE it infringes on academic freedom in terms of how we disseminate our research
3.	depends on the details of the wording, and on the implementation.
4.	In my discipline, this is superfluous. Most astronomers put their papers in the astro-ph section of the ArXiv.
5.	This depends on whether the owners of the copyrights on my published journal articles are agreeable or not
6.	In my field, there are restrictions based on human ethics.
7.	I would have to oppose as I give copyright away when I publish and therefore would not be allowed to deposit published work in an open access repository.
8.	Are the important traditional journals going to play nice with this? If not are p&t standards going to adjust?
9.	Unless costs are covered by the University
10.	Yes, Yes, Yes!
11.	While I support the use of open, online repositories, I am opposed to making this obligatory. Academic freedom should include the option of not using OA resources.
12.	If I am allowed to I would. I joined Researchgate and they want my papers- I don;t know if I can deposit. I am Associate editor on 4 journals - all types!

13.	I don't think that institution repositories are the appropriate venue for performing open access dissemination.
14.	I don't know what this means. It would seem to conflict with copyright for work published in non-open access journals. At this point, appropriate open access journals are not available for work in many fields.
15.	I like the idea, but I don't like mandates.
16.	Universities should NOT try to regulate how faculty publish
17.	The university should not "require" .....
18.	Other people could do it and it wouldn't bother me, but I would not contribute to it.
19.	I don't know because I don't understand whether this would prevent me from publishing my work in non-open-access journals. If the journal holds the copyright as per usual, does that conflict with depositing a copy in the open online repository?
20.	Again -- I wonder about copyright and the permission to do so
21.	No fees to researchers, however.
22.	would this prevent publication in high-impact non open source journals?
23.	My support would depend on the content being linked to appropriate databases (e.g. Medline) so that it is easy to find.
24.	Why would I want to do this ?? The researchers in my field are in my workplace and they have access to my work and the same journals as I have.
25.	The copyright agreements I sign usually prohibit this.
26.	Would need to know more information about it
27.	This should be a decision made by the individual on the basis of dissemination traditions of their field.
28.	The topic of the merits and shortcomings of an OA system has not been well discussed or empirically validated. To mandate one way or the other is premature.
29.	It would depend on the details of what's involved.
30.	I oppose this unless the U of S is willing to cover all related fees. My grants are not large enough to cover these frequently high costs.
31.	The university does not need to duplicate what already exists.
32.	That's the role of a funding agency...university control would be undue and potential redundant demands on researcher
33.	I would support such an initiative as long as it didn't jeopardize my ability to conduct research in collaboration with industrial sponsors or prevent me from publishing in top journals in my field.
34.	Participation should be voluntary.

35.	Sounds like yet one more administrative obstacle to getting research accomplished.
36.	somewhat support so the process goes slowly with education about open accessfor researchers
37.	Making it optional may be better.
38.	"Requiring" researchers to deposit may conflict with journal requirements which restrict including works in repository.
39.	It would have to be peer reviewed. Actually, as well as peer reviewed, it would be interesting to have someone from outside of the discipline read the article as well, so we can begin to understand what different kinds of research go on in different faculties. But that would be hard to get going - having people outside the discipline read in the discipline. Life is busy enough.
40.	why the university is doing it?
41.	I guess I don't know what the copyright implications are, if this costs researchers financially who are trying to publish their work, and how the journals would respond. For me there are a lot of unknowns about what this would entail.
42.	This is news to me, but as noted earlier, the effect on learned societies will be serious.
43.	This would violate academic freedom and would hopefully be opposed by the faculty association. Just what we need, more barriers and regulations and red tape for doing research. This university pretends to be research intensive but an initiative like this won't help. There are also copyright issues here, if I assign copyright to a journal.
44.	It depends on the details.
45.	I do not know what the implications of this decisions may be
46.	Depends what it is. Depends on what terms. I sure do like these from other places- when I can access something that is a subscription journal, our library does not have it, and I can get OA via an institution. Love it Love it.
47.	I do not know the pros and cons of this type of strategy.
48.	Provided there was no fee I have no problem with this as long as traditional journals are okay with it. If they were opposed I would not do it.
49.	Not only does this allow the research to be free, it also enables a greater understanding of what others in our institution do in terms of research.We can all easily see what one another is doing.
50.	This is much needed at the University and I would strongly support efforts to establish an IR on campus.
51.	It all depends on costs and impacts on positions
52.	This is good provided that statistics of downloads and accesses are maintained by the University.
53.	Universities should not control publication practices in the specific areas at all - they have no expertise for this.
54.	If not peer-reviewed, it will be worthless

55.	Such a policy would prevent me from publishing in the Journals I currently publish in. Having the respected peer review of those journals is important to me and to prospective readers. There is currently a small set of journals to which my target audience would look to when scanning for new articles on a particular subject.
56.	if it does not involve fees to be paid from grants to publish in OA journals; if does not restrict my publications to certain journals.
57.	It should be discretionary, and should not interfere with the choice of journals and their copyright policies
58.	Am hesitant of university (admin) controls over the rights/choices of faculty to publish their works where they see fit. It might be, for example, that the best place to publish for a particular work is in a non-open access journal/book. I would resist any imperative "requiring" faculty to adhere to such dictates.
59.	I would like to know more information before making a firm decision.

### Scholarly communication costs money. Whom do you think should be responsible for the publication costs? Check all that apply.

*Note: the first two options comprise the majority of the current model*

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
The University Library through subscriptions to for-profit publishers		59.6%	167
The University Library and researchers through subscriptions and membership fees to scholarly societies		64.6%	181
Funding agencies		53.6%	150
Your department/school/college		27.1%	76
Authors		18.2%	51
Readers		19.3%	54
Other (please specify):		10.4%	29
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>280</b>

**(please specify):**

#	Response
1.	government through National Library of Canada
2.	Government subsidy without strings



3.	I don;t know
4.	national funding agencies
5.	open access publishers
6.	Publishing companies
7.	Not-for-profit publishers
8.	anyone
9.	Unsure
10.	University (through membership in OA consortium or organizations)
11.	I am not sure of the ramifications in making a choice here.
12.	Don't really know
13.	University
14.	government funding
15.	Research Services
16.	Ads or corporate sponsorships
17.	Government grants
18.	Government grants to publishers
19.	the publisher
20.	the University

### Comments:

#	Response
1.	The second option is not common in my field. Everyone uses the online version of the leading journals, and accesses them through the university subscription. Membership fees do not support any of the leading journals. Do you really expect authors to have the funds to support editorial and publishing expenses, aside from funding agency and university support?
2.	I still think that readers should, perhaps through library subscriptions or support from scholarly societies, pay something, Certainly I prefer a reader-pays mindset to an author-pays mindset - cf. vanity presses.
3.	I hvae never thought of it. I know some journals use \$\$ to fund learned societies. Funding agencies are never generous yet CIHR "demands" open access from researchers- I ignore if I can't pay the \$3000 some journals charge for year 1 access.

4.	Monies traditionally allocated to university libraries for for-profit publication should be gradually diminished and the scope of collections decreased and the money should instead flow to authors to facilitate OA publication.
5.	By their nature, open access journals cost more to publish because the journal cannot sell subscriptions. If readers pay, then it is not open access. At present it is authors that pay. It would seem that national funding agencies are a logical place to find funding, because at present in my field all of the costs of publication come from grants from mostly national funding agencies.
6.	Not through competitive grant scenarios, though.
7.	I need more information about each of the above options before I could make an informed decision.
8.	I think that with the onset of the digital age and open-access, online only journals, traditional publishing companies are trying to sustain the same ridiculous levels of profit they have previously had. The world has changed and we should refuse to be held financially hostage by the publishing companies. Neither the universities nor the authors should be the sole bearers of the financial burden. We need to stand together and say no to the publishing companies.
9.	For Creators who are paid employees of the University this is really a moot point as they have a very nice income. But, what about outside the university. Are Creators (ie. non-fiction writers) supposed to work for free. Doesn't this create a very strange two-tiered system at best or at worst a diminution of knowledge because not everyone who writes works for a university? Those who are not paid decently for their work can not afford to write.
10.	I would like to see the University pay for open access in hybrid journals through subscription or agreements.
11.	Subscriptions are fine as long as institutions band together to prevent the profiteering that currently drives high subscription costs.
12.	It all depends on the type of work to be published, scholarly externally funded work should be paid for by the funding agency
13.	I'm OK with the current model of paying publication fees from my grants -- but would be interested in shifting to more open access venues to publish in. As it stands -- that can't be supported from grant funds -- costs are too high.
14.	The PLOS model is a good one.
15.	Just guessing, really. The first seems most logical, but I don't know much about the issue.
16.	This is a complicated question. Public funds support universities, university research, and even publication costs, so it seems reasonable that research publications should be open access.
17.	portion of grants used to defer publication expenses,
18.	Combination of sources: funders, authors, dept and university
19.	Funding agencies work through researchers and departments in terms of providing money for fees associated with scholarly communications. In my field, I am responsible for subvention costs (which can be offset by grants) and paying for quotations, for example, but that can be

	funded by my APEF. Since I'm not paid for my publications--and royalties are not really high for my book--it seems odd that authors who may not have a professional affiliation (grad students, sessionals) or readers who are in the same situation would have to pay directly the costs associated with scholarly communication.
20.	The access is for not just for researchers and authors. Students constitute a major user community of these communications at universities. It is inconceivable that a faculty member, an employee doing the work, should bear these communication costs. By saying that Library should pay for this, I mean that universities should bear the expenses. Where they get funds from is the issue for libraries and other university administrators.
21.	In my discipline, where the majority of researchers do not hold a grant at any given time, support from funding agencies comes mostly from direct publication grants to non-profit journals, which also charge modest subscription and offprint fees. This is a serviceable model, and increasingly, these grants are only available to open-access publications.
22.	To some extent the publication "machine" as an organized activity is already supported by in kind contributions from authors (who peer review for others), colleges or universities (who support researchers with salary to do the write the research), funding agencies (i write open access fees into grants as part of the KT budget - one article per research project is always open access), and university libraries (especially at universities in first world countries where there is the investment in Education that permits library to purchase journals, database access). To a lesser extent, the reader may be able to support purchase of articles/journals to gain access to the state of science in a domain (lesser in third world countries) - this is what open access publishing intends, I believe
23.	I don't know. How much does it cost to store information on an open access journal and to set up a searchable data base? Surely the authors would put in search terms, and the open access journals could be included with the current data bases? In which case, it would be either option 1 or 2, but I resent the U having to pay fees for this. Google Scholar, perhaps?
24.	All the money is in one basket! NSERC, provincial grants federal grants .... The Country herself should make up her mind whether to support Education and research
25.	I wish we did not have to support for-profit publishers, but I know a number of journals that needed to hand themselves over to them in order to maintain themselves. They didn't have the resources to go it alone. Unfortunately, publishers like Elsevier, inter alia, have abused the system for years and years.
26.	Its all about the money. Somebody pays and, in our current model, it is taxpayers one way or the other; that is, Gov't funding agencies, Gov't grants, etc. CHANGING the model requires changing the payor (e.g. from UofS library (provincial grant) to researcher (federal grant)). For example, funding agencies would need to commit funds to pay for publication. Not all will do this.
27.	I wish the OA charges were not as high- I patyed 3 k for Elsevier, Canadian J of Plant Science is lower (\$750 or less on top of the regular page charge). I did note some universities defray some of the OA charge.
28.	I think a hybrid approach we be best.
29.	Overhead costs charged to researchers should be used for supporting publication costs.

30.	I would be more supportive of University Libraries paying for subscriptions to for-profit publishers if the margin of profit was more reasonable. Elsevier profits are in the billions annually - this is a rip-off for academic institutions and inevitably the taxpayer.
31.	Publication should be about communicating ideas results and information not a status matter for career advancement and salary increases. Open access provides an opportunity for greater and freer scientific communication. Maybe we will get away from the tyranny of impact factors and h-indexes. History is replete with cases of seminal history changing research having difficulty getting published. Open access will make that occurrence less likely.
32.	Ultimately funding agencies in Canada mean the Federal Government. Universities need to do more to raise public awareness of the cuts that are affecting our ability to make information free.
33.	If the university wishes to be research intensive it must support its researchers to publish and read publications. Some funding agencies do support "dissemination charges" being paid from research grants. I do not make use of that since I publish in journals that do not have publication charges but make their living from subscriptions. The university should pay for those subscriptions through the overhead funds it receives when researchers get a grant.
34.	"For-profit" is not, to my mind, a "dirty word/term" but the relative monopoly on access to scholarly information has been retarding to the whole enterprise. It is not a matter of "all for-profit" vs. "all for open access" as this cannot be a realistic solution and is a false dichotomy.
35.	The University ... does not mean the Library of the University

## Part C:

### Needs Assessment

Many academic libraries have developed services to support the scholarly communications activities of researchers at their institutions. The questions in Part C are intended to ascertain the level of support for the development of similar services at the U of S.

How strongly would you support the following possible University Library initiatives?

	Strongly support	Somewhat support	Somewhat oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know	Total Responses
An institutional repository for open archiving of publications	97 (33.4%)	128 (44.1%)	18 (6.2%)	10 (3.4%)	37 (12.8%)	290
An institutional repository for open archiving of digital research/artistic data	89 (30.7%)	119 (41.0%)	25 (8.6%)	11 (3.8%)	46 (15.9%)	290
A library-administered fund to help pay authors' fees in open access or hybrid journals	110 (37.8%)	101 (34.7%)	35 (12.0%)	14 (4.8%)	31 (10.7%)	291
Hosting and support services for online publications	106 (36.6%)	116 (40.0%)	20 (6.9%)	7 (2.4%)	41 (14.1%)	290

### Comments:

#	Response
1.	Last option, if it meant running open access journals through this university, then yes.
2.	I think relying on institutional, rather than discipline-centered, archives leads to a fragmentation of the literature in a field.
3.	Does it fit into the IP? Fairbairn just sent a memo about doing less. This sounds like more unless the world plays along and it actually ends up costing less

4.	Funds to pay author charges are finite, and a resource which administrations will inevitably seek to reduce. I am unconvinced that competition for these funds between various disciplines in a university will be either productive or desirable.
5.	We desperately need local access to software to create and manage online and open access journals. Libraries elsewhere in Canada provide this. Our ICT unit would help finance this. Why isn't this happening yet?
6.	A fund to help new faculty publish is something that I could support.
7.	Sure- whatever is possible.
8.	I do not have confidence in the ability of the UofS library to host a repository that is stable, usable and relevant.
9.	With regard to an institutional repository, I don't understand the effect on publishing in non open access journals where the journal has copyright.
10.	In a digital world there is no need for yet another archive
11.	It is a disgrace that this university does not have an institutional repository.
12.	As I said, I don't care what other Colleges do, but I would not participate in any of these. Also, in my field, if you pay fees to a journal, you are "buying" your acceptance in that journal, suggesting the journal is not reputable.
13.	Again, I am concerned about the ease of finding open archived publications.
14.	New online venues for publication aren't needed, but support for current open access initiatives would be useful.
15.	There are already internationally recognized venues for open archiving in my field. It is unnecessary duplication and a poor use of resources to duplicate them locally.
16.	It depends on how rigorous the peer review process in OA journals, and if articles must be published in OA journals in order to be added to this hypothetical repository, etc. If the journals are just "pay and be published", I'm not interested. We must maintain the review aspect.
17.	All answers would depend on funding. I think open archiving of publications would be great -- but I can't pay for it from my grant funds.
18.	I am unsure how I feel about institutional repository for data. I could envision this approach potentially working for published data, however, there would undoubtedly be significant IP and confidentiality issues if unpublished data were to be included. Also, "scooping" of data is not uncommon in the academic world, and OA data repositories could facilitate this problematic practice.
19.	I am concerned that paying authors' fees to a hybrid journal would result in double-payment to the publisher. Has there been any reduction in the subscription fees to the hybrid journals now that they are partially open access? (i.e. are the gains from the authors' fees being passed on to the libraries or is it simply more profit for the publisher?)
20.	Why have a library administered fund to pay authors' fees when there is already such a fund administered by Research Services? Why not just expand the mandate of the existing fund?

21.	i think publishing should be a university responsibility with input from the library; similar to the current copyright situation at the U of S
22.	As long as any "support" mechanisms are not as oppressive as the UofS Office of Research Services (which is a major impediment to actually applying for and receiving research funding).
23.	Open access journals that depend on authors' fees seem like a very bad idea to me--certainly they would be very destructive to my discipline. Diverting scarce institutional funds to support a dubious publication model is hard to defend.
24.	There are enough suppliers of journal hosting already in Canada through projects such as Synergies
25.	I am not sure why the authors should have to pay a fee for publication of their work in an open access journal??
26.	There is no need to have a central archiving of publications. Anyone can search for an author or go to their webpage to see where they have published. As well, student theses are all available online through U of S.
27.	If support and guidance were available, I would probably consider more seriously about publishing in an OA journal. At this point in time, I just consider what the best peer reviewed non-OA outlets are and submit there.
28.	In the sciences, I believe there are enough venues without open-access for quality research manuscripts.
29.	I don't see why the UofS would get into this when we have a huge deficit to deal with, without this. There are other mechanisms already.
30.	The devil is in the details.
31.	I still would want to publish in journals read by my peers. And I don't want any additional work, so it depends whether this is voluntary and what the additional work load is.
32.	I don't understand what the hosting question is
33.	I'm not sure that the Library should be solely responsible for some of these endeavors, especially authors fees. These should be built into grants, or be administered at the University level. It seems to me that if there is not enough funding for author fees, then the library gets the backlash. I recall this happening in Health Sciences several years back, although don't quote me on that!
34.	I believe the library should be at the forefront of an IR program.
35.	These sound like ways to add administrative overhead and will cost more money than they could potential save (based on the evidence of all other administrative additions to the U of S in the past 10 years).
36.	Why "library-administered" fund ? I believe there is/was a fund to supplement publication costs in open source journals - but it was not through the library!

37. I am strongly in favour in each of these. However, I am less interested in who does the activity than that the activity be done by someone. The library makes some sense, but these need to be an institutionally supported initiatives, regardless of who performs the function.
38. A library-administered fund to help pay authors' fees in open access or hybrid journals ... NO, a University-administered fund ... the Library should have enough other tasks to do.

**Which possible University Library initiatives would you find useful in order to learn about, and stay up-to-date on, scholarly communications topics (such as open access)? Check all that apply.**

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Seminars/workshops open to all		44.0%	120
Seminars/workshops tailored for your discipline/department		60.8%	166
Occasional newsletters		52.7%	144
Blog postings		22.7%	62
Online guide to resources and information		72.9%	199
Individual consultations with a librarian		46.2%	126
Open discussion group		17.9%	49
All of the above		11.0%	30
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>273</b>

**Other suggestions? Please comment below.**

#	Response
1.	I'm not really interested in learning about/staying up to date on scholarly communication topics
2.	I find that I no longer 'keep up' with the literature. Instead, I 'catch up' as needed. In the end, I find this to be more time-efficient. I would like to use RSS feeds, but do not guarantee the time to pay attention.
3.	No need for any of the above
4.	I'm not sure I want to spend a lot of time worrying about this- I publish in all formats and don't really think my works goes unnoticed (other that we all suffer from information overload). If the Library wants to create this role for themselves that's fine.
5.	Really, in my field, open access is not a way to build an academic reputation and scholars do not read open access journals or cite them. If that changes, then I might be more interested, but I


















	think that is 10 or more years away. it is moving more quickly in the teaching side (textbooks) but those are still considered suspect (low quality).
6.	I work for the UofS at a site in Regina and we only have on-line support at this point for ourselves and our students and I feel very removed from the UofS and all its services.
7.	Whatever the initiative it should be available to ALL faculty (including those who teach off campus, i.e. in Prince Albert, Regina)
8.	none of the above
9.	None of the above. I have access to information I need for my research and that of my collaborators. We have international access through our connections at home and abroad. Don't make work for the library staff in assigning tasks they will be inefficient in doing and spend money and manpower that the library does not have to begin with.
10.	I'd like to attend a workshop on ebook publishing. As I near the end of my U career, I think I'll do more of this type of writing.
11.	The main concern is what is happening in my area of expertise not what is happening locally.
12.	College level info session is best
13.	Direct personal communication still works best for me

## Part D:

### Demographics

Questions in this section are intended to ascertain any trends related to respondents' discipline, experience, and rank.

**What is your broad discipline/research area(s)? Check all that apply:**




Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Agriculture and Bioresources		13.5%	39
Business/Management/Finance		5.5%	16
Education		6.2%	18
Engineering		10.0%	29
Fine Arts		1.7%	5
Health Sciences (Medicine, Vet. Medicine, Dentistry)		25.6%	74
Humanities/Music		9.3%	27
Kinesiology		2.4%	7
Law		3.1%	9
Library and Information Science		6.9%	20
Life Sciences		13.1%	38
Mathematics/Computer Science		6.6%	19
Physical Sciences		16.6%	48
Social Sciences		13.8%	40
Other (please specify):		4.5%	13
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>289</b>

**(please specify):**




#	Response
1.	Pharmacy
2.	Nursing (I thought this might be in the health sciences, but we weren't listed)
3.	Nursing

4. Nursing
5. Nursing
6. Nursing
7. geology
8. Geology
9. Religious Studies
10. Nursing
11. Nursing
12. interdisciplinary Indigenous Studies

### How many years have you been actively involved in research and publishing (or the creation and display of artistic work)?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
0-9 years		21.2%	61
10-19 years		33.7%	97
20 years or more		45.1%	130
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>288</b>

### Have you been awarded tenure at the U of S?




Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		67.8%	194
No		28.0%	80
Other (please specify):		4.2%	12
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>286</b>

### (please specify):

#	Response
1.	I am not in a tenure-track position.
2.	Professor Emeritus
3.	Waiting for results at university level. Have approval at college and dept.

4.	tenure application currently under review
5.	Continuing status
6.	contract based appointment
7.	Was tenured, now retired
8.	tenure-track
9.	Tenured at STM
10.	not eligible
11.	Prof. Emeritus

### How many years has it been since you were awarded tenure at the U of S?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
0-9 years		51.0%	99
10-19 years		27.3%	53
20 years or more		21.6%	42
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>194</b>